NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1880.

TALKS AT WEST POINT.

WHITTAKER UNDISMAYED. HIS CONFIDENCE THAT THE CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVI-DENCE AGAINST HIM WILL BE EXPLAINED-PRO-PESSOR GREENER'S FAITH IN HIS OLD PUPIL

The dramatic incidents in Saturday's procerdings before the Court of Inquiry at West Point appear to have had no effect in shaking the faith of Whittaker or his friends in his ultimate vindication. The colored cadet and Professor Greener, his former teacher, admit the strength of the circumstantial evidence brought against him; but the former has an explanation of the most formidable circumstance, and the latter asserts that the inquiry has been conducted upon the assumption of Whittaker's guilt, and the Court has now reached only the point from which it started. He intimates that he will be heard in a court of a different character from that which is now considering the case. Whittaker has been greatly encouraged by a conversation with General Schoffeld, who, he is confident, believes in his innocence and is anxious

that it may be made manifest. FEELING AT THE POST.

INTEREST IN THE NEWSPAPER REPORTS OF THE TRIAL-THE COLORED CADET ENCOURAGED BY HIS COMMANDER-TALKS WITH WHITTAKER AND PROFESSOR GREENER.

[PROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. WEST POINT, May 16 .- The morning papers from · New-York were awaited with a great deal of interest here to-day, and the remarkable scenes of the Whittaker Court of Inquiry yesterday formed the general theme of conversation. The feeling was hat the case against Whittaker had been made public to its fullest extent, and speculation was rife as to how Lieutenant Knight would attempt to break the force of the circumstantial evidence.

The least excited man here seems to be Cade Whittaker. He went to church, as usual, in the morning, and, until a friend carried him one during the afternoon, he had not seen a morning paper. His calm, unembarrassed manner during the sessions on Satfear on Saturday that the cadets might resort to Academy, but their fears were not well grounded. From talks which THE TRIBUNE corespondent had to-day with some representa members of the corps, it was learned that they have no desire or intention of meddling in the matter in any way. As one expressed it, they expect to see justice done, whoever may be found

MR. SOUTHWORTH'S DISCOVERY.

A good share of the conversation in the mess and elsewhere was devoted to speculation as to how Mr. Southworth arrived at his conclusion that the note of warning was originally a part of the sheet upon which Whittaker had written a portion of a letter to his mother. The story is a somewhat curious one. Mr. Southworth makes it a rule, whenever he is employed as expert, always first to examine the texture and quality of the paper which is submitted to him. Such an examination he made of the note of warning, and discovered that the lines of ruling were of a pale blue color. One edge of the note seemed to have been cut with a machine and another edge with a paper-cutter.

At this time, a week ago to-day, Mr. Southworth

had sets 1 and 2 in his possession, the former of which consisted of many specimens of Whittaker's handwriting-letters, pages of note-books and lectures, stories, etc. In examining the edges of these papers he made his discovery. He found three half-sheets of writing. On two of these half-sheets was a letter three and a half pages long, which Whittaker had written to his the half sheets, however, w to a half sheet upon which Whittaker on the same day, April 5, had written a requisition to the quartermaster for some postage stamps. The upper part of the vertical edge of the other half sheet agreed with the corresponding end of the narrow strip of paper upon which the note of warning was written. He examined them again and again with the microscope, and his opinion was each time confirmed.

Mr. Southworth is an old man, and his excite ment over this discovery completely upset him. He was quable to sleep Sunday night, and as he has been troubled with the heart disease he was afraid even of death, so great was his agitation. Even on Tuesday he could not trust himself to read his report on the similarity be tween the writing in the note of warning and either of the two sets of papers which had been given to him; and the Recorder read it for him. The matter of the origin of the paper on which the note was written he explained to the court in its secret session.

WHO IS THE WRITER OF NO. 27 !

A singular fact is suggested in this connection. On May 8 Mr. Southworth, after having compared the original 300 or more pieces of writing with the note of warning, reported that he "found in one numbered '27 C. B. S.' so many characteristics of hand agreeing with those named above as belonging to the note in question, and the whole in har mony, except some few points of discuise or dissimulation in the note, that it seems proper ta use 'No. 27' as the individual handwriting of the author of the anonymous note in question." In his second report on the two sets of papers, made May 12, he said: "I frankly admit that I have been obliged to abandon the ground then taken [that is, in his first report]. for in the new specimens I find more characteristic points of harmony and sameness of handwriting with the questioned note." It would there-fore seem that "No. 27" and the author of Set who was identified by Mr. Southworth as the author of the note are not identical. But Set 1 was written by Whittaker, as the expert knew from the character of the writings when he was examining them, The question then naturally suggests itself, who is Mr. Southworth's "No. 27," the writing of whom he selected from the 300 slips as resembling more strongly than did any other the note of warning. Three of the experts united at first upon Whittaker -Mr. Gayler, Mr. Ames and Mr. Hagen, Mr. Pain made no definite report at first, and Mr. Southworth seems to have taken a position which, after examining Whittaker's writ-

Southworth's " No. 27" would seem, therefore, to be a matter of some interest. THE COLORED CADET AT HOME. After the cadets had returned from church to-day, THE TRIBUNE correspondent was allowed to visit Cadet Whittaker in his room. He was welcomed by the colored youth, who was found sitting at his table reading. The room had a bare, cheerless look, and yet it was said to be like all the others. The floor was bare but was scrubbed and swept scrupulously clean. On the iron bedistead, in one of the two alcoves, the bedelothes were folded up and placed one upon the other, giving one the impression that the

occupant was about to move. Some curtains were

caught up, which when hanging concealed the bed

empty. On the bare floor, by the side of and near the bed were the freshly-scraped marks

caused by the removal of the stains of blood. There

the alcove. The other alcove was nearly

ings in Set 1, he abandoned. The identity of Mr.

was only one chair in the room. There were only a few books on the mantel, and not a picture hung on the walls. In one end of the room near the window was a bookcase and bureau combined. On 'the top of the bookcase were a dozen or more unopened newspapers which had been sent to Whittaker, and in which doubtless were references to the Court of Inquiry. He evidently had not cared enough about them to open them. In a word there was nothing in the room that would tend to give it an air of comfort, not to speak of

attractiveness. Whittaker talked with THE TRIBUNE correspondent with apparent frankness and free dom from reserve. He was perfectly cool and unembarrassed, and at times laughed at some turn of the conversation. Generally, however, he was serious, and spoke apparently with, earnestness and feeling. His reference to an interview which he had with General Schofield on Saturday was interesting.

"Last night." he said, "I had a sort of a confidential talk with General Schofield. He asked me to tell him the whole truth about this affair. He said that the evidence was quite damaging, I think he used that word, and he talked to me in a very kind and friendly way. If I were guilty he advised me to confess, and I told him that in such a case he would be the first man to whom I should go on account of his kindness to me. But I was innocent I told him. He hasn't lost confidence in me. That I know from what he said to me. He told me that there would probably be a bitter feeling against me, and wanted to do everything I could to find out all about the affair. He especially wanted me to try to learn if any of my writings had been taken, so that they could have been imitated. The only way of clearing up the matter was by getting at all of the facts. He said that he would do all he could for me, and that he wished to see me get through. He wouldn't have said this if he had thought that I were guilty,

"The cross-examination vesterday was very vere, as they wanted me to contradict myself. I had no idea I should be called up again for such a raking; for I thought that I was all through long ago. They seemed to think that I took notes on the night of the outrage. If there are discrepancies between my evidence yesterday urday was a subject of much wonder. All agreed and at the first time, I can't help it. that, whether he was guilty or innecent, he was a If I had done this thing myself most remarkable witness. Some persons expressed a I should have fixed the facts consecutively in my mind so that I would never forget them. I could some means of getting bim summarily out of the then have teld the exact time of everything, and all of the details of the attack.

WHITTAKER'S EXPLANATION OF SOME OF THE

TESTIMONY.
"Yes, the circumstantial evidence is strong-es pecially Mr. Southworth's in regard to the piece of paper on which the note of warning was written. But I used paper similar to that which all the cadets use, the paper we get from the commissary. I began the letter during drill time, for drill was omitted on Monday, and finished it in the evening. In it I said that I should have to make out a requisition for some stamps on the next day. I don't remember whether I began to write on a whole or a half sheet. My drawer is full of half sheets, and if anyone should take a half sheet from my drawer there is nothing to prevent my writing a letter on the other half sheet. I found the note of warning in that chair beside the table after I returned from supper on Monday, April 5. Here was paper of mine, a knife and a peneil—all in my drawer. The door was unlocked, and it was known that I was at supper. Anyone could have come in here and written the note with the greatest ease, and he would have had specimens of my handwriting right in the drawer, if he had wished to copy my hand. If the two pieces of paper do fit into each other, I am inclined to think that this is the way in which the note was similar to yours?

"U never thought of it. If I had written is the more was to the weather."

"I never thought of it. If I had written." I used paper similar to that which all the eadets use.

"Why didn'r you observe the fact that the hand-writing on the note was similar to yours?"
"I never thought of it. If I had written it, do you suppose that I would have showed it to four or five experis? That would have been the most foolish thing of the whole affair. It never occurred to me that it looked like my handwriting."

"Why should a friend who would send you a note of warning want to get you into trouble thereby?"

"It may not have been a friend. It may have been one of those who committed the outrage."

pages long, which Whittaker had written to his mother on Monday. April 5, he being found bound and cut the next morning. The edges of these two half sheets, however, did not fit each other. One of these the committed the outrage."

"But why would anyone about to do such an active you an opportunity to prepare to meet them?"

"They might and might not have done that They might have thought that I wouldn't think of the committed the committed the outrage."

that, and perhaps those who made the attack knew I would show the note to some one after I found it." "Wouldn't you have recognized the voices of Blake and McDonald if they had been among you

Blake and McDonald if they had been among your assailants?"

"I think so; for I've head them often in the section room. But all their voices were disguised, and so I did not recognize them. I never should have mentioned the names of Blake or McDonald, because my suspicions were not strong enough, if the Court had not insisted upon my answering the question whether I suspected anyone.

Whittaker insisted that the note of warning was a forgery. He said, furthermore, that he was getting along pretty well in his studies, and didn't feel afraid of the examinations. When asked how he could sit so coolly through the trying ordeal on Saturday, he replied, "Any innocent man would sit there as I did. If I had been guilty I should have been altogether mixed up." At one time during the talk Whittaker picked up the efficial order for the Court of Inquiry, saving, with a smile: "I shall keep this in my scrap-book." Court of Inquiry, saving, with a smile: keep this in my scrap-book."

PROFESSOR GREENER NOT DISCOURAGED. Professor Greener talked vesterday with some freedom about the case. "I am not dumfoundered at the revelations of Saturday," said he, "having anticipated all except the identity of the paper of the note of warning and that of Whittaker's letter to his mother. That even is not very clear-I mean the matching-nor conclusive, seeing that no one except the Court, Lieutenant Knight and the experts have passed upon it. I am still a believer in Whittaker's complete innocence of any complicity in the affair, and advise his friends not to be discouraged nor relax their zeal in his behalf on this thoroughly expirit evidence. There is no one report, nor all, nor the warning note, which, if examined fairly and impartially, will not fail to satisfy. The theory of Colonel Lazelle, announced at the beginning of the inquiry, has been followed out cheerfully, and the Court has merely come out after five weeks of toilsome effort just where it started,

"It is not necessary for me to go into arguments from Mr. Whittaker's point of view now. I presume Lieurenant Knight will do that to-morrow. There will be an opportunity for me to be heard on the case before a less sensitive bar and beach, when I shall speak plantly. I have only to say now that so far from this last evidence being 'crushing,' overwhelming' and 'decisive,' it will not stand the half-hour examination of a practical lawyer. Circumdiscouraged nor relax their zeal in his behalf on whelming and 'decisive,' it will not stand the half-hour examination of a practical lawyer. Circumstantial evidence solely, and expert testimony, would have banged Billings twice. In my opinion the note of warning is a torget, hearing vague resemblance, I grant, to Whittaker's hand; but when examined closely beside acknowledged specimens (even The Herald's n (e) it bears internal marks of initiation and not habit."

"But suppose Whittaker attempted to disguise his hand?"

"It would have been a much more radical disguise than that, while it is absurd to suppose he

"It would have been a much more radical disguise than that, while it is absurd to suppose he
would have left any clew, especially one to apparent, leading to himself. I don't think his answers to
Recorder Sears, nor his whole bearing in this case,
have appeared strange. Either he is innocent—the
victim of a conspiracy—or his reasoning power, contrary to the opinion of his instructors, is vastly
superior to his memory, which is granted to be more
than ordinary."

"What do you think of the way the Inquiry has been conducted?" "What do you think of the way the Inquiry has been conducted !"
"Contrary to ordinary Courts of Inquiry, this has been practically a trial in which the burden of proof has been on Whittaker to prove his innocence, while the whole thread of the examination, so far as it had any, seemed to be to prove that Whittaker wrote the note of warning and hence, tied himself. If the one be proved the other does not follow of necessity. But I do not care to go any further into my armory now for such argaments as seem of weight to me. The verdict is all made up, and nothing that I could say would change the decision. My belief is that West Point has allowed this question to swell beyond its limits and that so grave a question—one which affects the rights of the whole colored race in this country—will be settled by the American people, whose servant West Point is supposed to be.

A portion of the session to-morrow afternoon will be devoted to the reading of the testimony taken yesterday. It is expected that other testimony will then be taken. The discussion of the testimony to see if it is destrable to take any more evidence will then follow, after which Recorder Sears and Lieutenant Knight will present the testiments.

mony, which is said to be equivalent to the summing up of evidence. The Court will then record its opinion on the facts, and submit the whole case to General Schofield.

FUTURE COURSE OF THE COURT. General Schofield said that under the circumstances he did not think that he would be justified in commenting on the matter at present. The opinion of the Court, he said, would pass through his hands and would thence go to the Secretary of War. He couldn't say whether or not the findings of the Court would be made public before being sent to Washington. The investigation, he said, could not have been more thorough. Every clew had been followed up. The intention of the Court from the first was to get at the exact facts, no matter who was found guilty.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL. PROBABLE DRIAY IN ITS PASSAGE BY THE HOUSE ANXIETY TO ADD ANOTHER ITEM. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 16 .- There seems to be a pretty fair prospect that the Committee on Commerce will not be able to carry out its intended programme of forcing the River and Harbor bill through the House to-morrow under a suspension of the rules. Mr. Dunnelt, of Minnesota, and other members from Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin, are very anxious to have incorporated in the bill an item appropriating money to begin the building of reservoirs on the tributaries of the Upper Mississippl, the surveys for which have been begun.

Mr. Dunnell said this evening that he would be sorry to see the River and Harbor bill defeated, although it appropriates more money than he wished it did. He intimated, however, that the bill will not be reached to-morrow, for the reason that members will demand the reading of all bills introduced under the call of States, and in that manner the day will be consumed. There will be an opportunity to pass the River and Harbor bill through the House under a suspension of the rules at any time during the last six days of the session; but, if it is postponed so late as that, there is a probability that it will die in the Schate.

The anxiety felt for this extravagant log-relling

bill is in sharp contrast with the indifference dis-played in regard to the appropriations necessary to pay the pensioners and to carry on the operations of the United States Courts and of the Internal Rev-

WILLIAM HUNTER SERIOUSLY ILL.

HE HAS A STROKE OF APOPLEXY. WASHINGTON, May 16 .- William Hunter, Second-Assistant Secretary of State, suffered a stroke of apoplexy at 3:30 p. m. to-day which, despite the mest unremitting attentions, has failed to yield to remedies, and at 8 p. m. it was feared he would not live through the night.

PUBLIC MEN ON PUBLIC MORALS. JUSTICE STRONG, PRESIDENT HAVES AND MANY CONGRESSMEN AT AN INTERESTING MEETING.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, May 16 .- The Congregational Church was filled this evening, the occasion being a public meeting in the interest of Sunday observance. Justice Strong, of the Supreme Court, presided, and President Haves, many Senators, Representatives and other prominent citizens occupied seats upon the plat-

erigin and legal status of the Sabbath. The Rev. Walace Atterbury, of the New-York Sabbath Committee, followed, and J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, spece secretary Thompson made the closing address. He decared that while sunday laws did not enforce religion, they were the necessary guarantee of popular rights. The addresses were able and enlisted the sympathy and closest attention of the audience.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

Washington, May 15,-The following advance statement of exports of domestic breadstuffs during the month of April, 1880, and the ten months ended the same, as compared with the corresponding months of the previous fiscal year, has been prepared in the Bureau of Statistics:

Customa Districts	Total values for month of		Total values for ten	
	Apr., 1880	Apr., 1879	Apr., 1880	Apr., 1870
New-York Boston Philas-delphia Baltimore New-driesis Chicago Detroit Huron Milwankre New-Haven Pordand Hidelmond	138809 2570780 4213753 113908 18433 85519 1248.9 1944-5 48500 4450	1039148 21506.4 2016672 338588 22400 614 35428 24550	1179 103 20100210 49077142 25 47:6 11:09577 31:30:4 5:074844 72:3603 5:2923 10:01:972	8755861 1787,0087 800084400 8460732 2241018 1472520 1270054 1510772 672488 27303 126284
Tet. for April, '80 Tet. for April, '70 Tet. for 10 mes. ended Apr. 30, '80 Tet. for 10 mes. ended Apr. 30, '79		\$14108030	207306815	

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, May 16, 1880.

A. T. Soule errived in the city to-night, and is a guest at the Riggs House. Neither of the parsmen appeared upon the river to-day, but will row over the course to-morrow morning and evening.

The Rev. Clay McCauley, pastor of All Souls Church,

endered his resignation at the close of the morning service to-day, ill health being the reason assigned. It is said there is a strong feeling in the church to invite the Rev. Robert Coliver, of New York, to assume the The United States Consul at Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

reports a flourishing and improving state of business on the island. Of the exports from Mayaguez last year one-half of the articles found a market in the United States—carried mainly in vessels under foreign flags. Germany, announces that a collective exhibition of the bath and cure industries of Germany will take place at Frankfort during the months from May to October in the year 1881. Among the articles will be minerals, stalactites, gaits, jugs, corks, labels, etc. Also bath-tubs,

FOUND DROWNED IN THE RIVERS

A man's body, believed to be that of Peter Alexanderson, a swedish sailor of the brig Swift, was found in the East River, at the foot of Twentieth at. early last evening. The sailor fell into the water at the

An unknown man, about thirty years old, with full ark beard, poorty clad in dark clothes, and having on an old pair of shoes, but no stockings, was drowned His body was recovered yesterday.

The body of an unknown man, about thirty years old, short and steat, with dark hair, moustache and imperial dressed in a blue cost and waisteout, and dark from east was found yestershy floating in the bay, hear Governor's Island. From the appearance of the body, it was believed that the man had committed suicide.

The body of a man found in the North River, at the foot of One-hander's and-forty third-st, on Saturday, was recognized yesterday as that of William Haley, a teamster, of Yenkers, who disappeared early last week, after making two attempts to examit smeads by throwing kineself fairont of his team, Join Euran, age twenty-tarco, of Tremont, was drowned by accident while bathing in the Bronx River last evening. Has body was recovered by the poince.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 16.—The Reifer Committee for the Milton sufferers raised \$1,500 worth of clothing and provisions here to-day.

The forest fires are slowly dying out in Pike County, nearly all the best limber land being burned over. In Shohola Township large fires are burning. The danger which threatened Milton's is now over. There has been no rain yet. In the lower end of the county the fires are nearly all out.

THE MILLERS' EXHIBITION.

CINCINNATI, May 16,-The Millers' International Exhibition, which opens here on May 31, and continues through June, has grown to large propertions, and it is now certain that it will be of gr est to all engaged or interested in grains and milling. est to all engaged or interested in grains and milling. Mr. James Gordon, of this city. has gone to New-York to meet a large party of foreign exhibitors. Much machinery from Europe, and many exhibitors a form abroad will be shown. Doring the exhibition a Grain Congress composed of delegates from Boards of Trade and others interested in the sale and transportation of grain, is to meet. Boards of Trade all over the country are invited to send delegates and samples of all grades of grain,

JESSE BILLINGS ACQUITTED.

BALLSTON, N. Y., May 16 .- At 2:45 o'clock yesterday, the jury in the Billings case brought in a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was dis

TIDINGS FROM ABROAD.

COLOMBIA INDIGNANT. STRONG OPPOSITION MANIFESTED TO THE AMERICAN COALING STATION PROJECT-PRINCE OFLOFF

RETURNING TO HIS POST. Much irritation is manifested in Colombia at the proposed establishment of United States oaling stations. The American war vessels have been ordered to desist from making surveys. The French Oaks stakes have been won by Verigny. Prince Orloff is on his way back to Paris. The Spanish Liberals are preparing to attack the Government in the Cortes.

THE COALING STATION PROJECT. PANAMA ANGRY-THE AMERICAN VESSELS ORDERED

TO WITHDRAW. PANAMA, May 7 .- The United States steamer Tennessee arrived at Aspinwall on the 4th inst., bringing as a passenger the Hon, Ernest Dieckman, Minister Resident in Columbia. On the 5th inst. this gentleman,

in company with the United States Consuls at Aspinwall and Panama, paid a formal visit to the President of the State, the Hon. Damase Cervera. There were present at the interview the Secretaries of the Governm the Treasury, and the National Interpreter. Mr. Dieckman spoke in condemnatory terms of the Panama canal project, and assured the President that the institutions, auguage and sovereignty of Colombia would be lestroyed by the multitudes of Frenchmen and English nen who would flock to the country with the comencement of work on the canal. His explanation of the coaling station matter was unsatisfactory, and the result of the whole interview, so far as its effects on the President and Secretaries were concerned, was exceedingly

The Star and Herold says: "Mr. Dieckman assured

His Excellency that the visit of the United States war essels Adams and Kearsarge was of the most harmless and innocent character. They were occupied in making surveys and observations, verifying charts and and engaged in other peaceful labors in accordance with the practice of all modern nations which are interested in ommerce; proceedings to which no civilized nation should object. No idea of the occupation of Colombian territory or aggression on her rights was contemplated for a moment, nor was such policy hinted at in the in-structions contained in the scaled orders issued to the for a moment, nor was such policy hinted at in the instructions contained in the sealed orders issued to the commanders of these vessels by the Navy Department."

The orders to the commanders of the Kearsarge and Adaims, as shown by the copies Mr. Dieckman produced were to proceed to certain points indicated, on either side of the Isthmus of Panama, and there make arransements for the establishment of coaling stations. Should the authorities make election to, or protest against their proceedings, the matter should be referred to the Department at Washington, but the vessels were to remain until relieved by other American menof-war. The President of the State, as the agent of the National Government, by keegraph from Begota of the 20th of April, has received orders to the "commanders of the United States war vessels Adams and Kearsarge, if they still remain in the territo ial waters of Colomola, to suspend the surveys and other operations in which they are engaged in the Leguna de Chirqui and the Golfo Duice, and from the latter bay the Adams should retire unmodately, as there are in it no portions which have been opened to commerce according to the customs resultations of the Republ e."

When the steamer American left Carthagena the report was current there that 2,000 men had left Bogota for the Isthmus, and were daily expected at Bartunquella. The purpose of their visit was not stated, but it was supposed to have some relation to the coaling station business, which the Colombian Government is evidently disposed to resent in the form in which it has been attempted.

The Timessee will remain only a couple of days at Aspinwall, proceeding theme to Savannia, to land there the Hon. Ernest Deckman, who is on his way to Bogota. The Tennessee will remain only a couple of days at Aspinwall, proceeding theme to savannia, to land there the Hon. Ernest Deckman, who is on his way to be considered to the coal of the custom of t

PLANNING A MEXICAN REVOLT.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15 .- A Tucson, Ara., disputch says: "From a good source it is reported that General Marquez, with 130 Mexican revolutionists recruited in the neighborhood of Yuma, is now stationed around the old town of Senorita, on the line, about 150 miles from Yuma and the same distance from Tucson. cusion requires. They are being closely watched by Mexican troops. A Mexican gunboat with six gins and 400 troops at is at the North Colorado River, watching the revolutionists. Governor Serna inse organised 200 troops, who are stationed at Altar and Hermosillo."

GREAT STORM IN TIFLIS.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 16, 1880. There was a violent storm at Tiflis on the 14th inst. The rain fell in such torrents that the town and suburbs were flooded. Great damage was done to property. The rain having washed an immense quantity of locusts oggs together, the inhabitants are intracing the opportunity by taking active measures a destroy them. I'llflis is a large town in Assets Russin, at a moderate distance from the Black Sen.]

PRINCE ORLOFF RETURNING. BERLIN, May 16, 1880.

Prince Orloff dined with Prince Bismarck on sturday, and with the Emperor to-day. He will leave here for Paris to morrow.

WINNER OF THE FRENCH OAKS.

PARIS, May 16, 1880. The race for the French Oaks Stakes was un at Chantilly to-day, and was won by the favorite, Mr. C. J. Lefevre's Versigny. Violette was second and Flandria third. Fred Archer rode the winner.

THE ITALIAN ELECTION. **Номв. Мау 16, 1880.**

The elections are proceeding with great anmation. Nineto-six final results are known up to the present, giving the Ministerlaints 40 seats, the enstitutionalists 86, and the Dissident Left 11. Sixty-three second ballots will be sary, including one Csaribaldi for Rome, and one sor Crispi for Palermo, Signor Depletisi, Cairoli and Visconti-Vanista have been returned.

A SPANISH CRISIS IMPENDING. LONDON, Monday, May 17, 1880

The Standard's Madrid correspondent reports hat General Martinez Campos in the Senate, and Senor Sagasta in the Chamber of Deputies, will declare that all hades of dynastic liberalism have decided to unite and, after the Estimate is voted, will provoke debate to aim their iberal and free policy on both Spanish and Cuban questions.

The previous amouncement of an attempt to overthrow the Ministry of Canovas del Castillo by a fusion
between the liberal dynastic parties, has made a profound sensation in Madrid.

CHUNG HOW DOOMED.

LONDON, Monday, May 17, 1880.

The Standard's Berlin dispatch says intel-Igence has reached St. Petersburg from Pekin that the ntence of Chung How has been confirmed. He is to

It was Chung How who negotiated the reaty between China and Russia. It was deemed too hberal; hence his sentence to death.

FOREIGN NOTES. LONDON, Monday, May 17, 1880. The Nord Deutsche Zeitung hints at a speedy dissolu-

Prince Blamarck will visit Kissengen in the middle of M. Lepere, the French Minister of Justice and of Wor-

hip, has handed his resignation to President Grevy. The altitude of the operatives at Roubaix, France, and sewhere, is very threatening. The military have been inforced. The Standard's St. Petersburg dispatch says:

' Amongst the Jews ordered to leave here is a citizen of the United States." A Lisban dispatch to The Standard says a telegram rom Mozumbique to the Government announces the

M. Léon Say is expected to arrive at Paris soon in con-

ection with the election for the Presidency of the Sen-It is proposed to liberate 200 political prisoners in St. Potersburg, and 4,000 throughout the Russian Empire, and to relieve 11,000 from surveillance.

Ginzi Osman Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War, has endered his resignation, but it has not yet been ac-

The Earl of Granville has instructed the British Consuls in Turkey to proceed to Constantinople to confer with Mr. Goseben, the newly appointed British Minister, The Times says the Sultan recently wrote to the Czar asking him to consent to the commutation of the sen-

nce of General Commercoff's assassin. The Czar de-The explosion at Birchill's Hall iron works, near Walported. Twenty-three persons were killed and about sixty injured. For Letter From " G. W. S." See Second Page.

JAPANESE STATISTICS OF JAPAN.

Hidewaru Kaware and his attendants drove brough the Central Park to High Bridge yesterday, where they had dinner in company with several Japan-Washington, staying at Philadelphia on their way, and on their return they will sail for England.

In conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter vesterday evening, Torao Kida said that the trade of Japan had increased wonderfully within the last ten years. In 1870 the number of steamers in Japan was thirty-five, with a tonnage of 13,642,870 kokus (427 of a ton), and of sailing vessels 10, with a tonnage of 2,059,610 kokus. In 1878 the number of steamers had increased to 188, with a tonnage of 56,191,120, and of salling vessels to 142, with a nage of 30,734,310 kokus. Of these, 97 satling vessels and 53 steamers were of native build. In addition to the above list of sailing vessels and steamers there were 10.416 junks with a tonnage exceeding 50 kokus each, besides a large number of smaller junks. The small size of the farms prevents the introduction of American agricultural implements, although some of them are employed on the model farms instituted by the

The first railroad opened in Japan was that from rokonama to Tomo, completed in 1870. Since then this railroad has been extended from Hiozo to Osaka, from Osaka to Kioto, and from Kioto to Otsu. Another railroad from Tokio to Myabasi will soon be opened. Telegraph lines run along the railroads, and cables connect the several islands of which the Empire is composed. There is now in process of construction a cable to the Island of Loo-Cheo, the Island the ownership of which is disputed between China and Japan. General Gant was asked to act as ampire in the matter when he visited Japan. The ruler of this island upon his deposition by the Japanese was granted a pension of \$200,000 a year, and soldiers, police and schoolmasters were sent to rule and instruct the 200,000 people inhabiting the Island. Buddhism and Sintuism were the prevailing religions of the poorer classes, but although Buddhism is professed by the more intelligent classes, it is believed in by few of them. Almost all are thorough skeptics, holding no belief and baving no faith in a God. The missionaries from this and European countries make a great many converts among the poorer classes, the Protestant missionaries being especially successful. They make great efforts to obtain converts among the upper classes, but they meet with no success. The children whom they ducate in their schools of course become Christians, and in time they will no doubt have great influence upon the people of Japan. railroad has been extended from Hiozo to Osaka, from

GREAT CROWDS AT THE BURNED TOWN.

MILTON, Penn., May 16 .- Early this morning rowds of people began to arrive, and throughout the entire day the streets and roads leading to the town presented a complete jam in the shape of vehicles of all descriptions, together with persons who walked miles to see the ruins. It is estimated that fully 20,000 strangers visited the town during the day.
Religious services were held by the different pasters

of the town at various places in the open air. As soon as the services were over, many people went to the distribution rooms to receive food from the Relief Com-

The bank vanita have not yet been opened, and the town is full of rumors that an attempt will be made to break them open by unauthorized persons, and that different parts of the town will be fixed for the purpose of attracting the attention of the people from the vanits. Thirty men of the 12th Regiment arrived to-day from Sunbury to do patrol duty during the night.

THE HARVARD-YALE BASE BALL MATCH.

New-Haven, Conn., May 16 .- A large crowd witnessed at Hamilton Park yesterday the first of the series of games between Yale and Harvard. Great things had been expected of the Howard pitcher, in consequence of which much interest was felt in the result of the game. A fair estimate of both nines can be made by comparing to-day scores At the close of the fifth inning the score was ten to nothing, in favor of Yale. In the sixth and seventh inning, in favor of Yale. In the sixth and seventh innings, Harvard made one and three runs respectively, which were the only runs made by Harvard during the game. At the close of the game the score stood 21 to 4 in favor of Yale. Yale made thirty-one base hits to Harvard's ten.

THE GOLDEN GATE BURNED.

TROY, N. Y., May 16 .- The Golden Gate. a steamer of the Citizens' Line, used as a tender to New-York boats to convey passengers and freight from Troy to Albany, took fire at 11 o'clock Saurday night and was completely destroyed. The City of Troy was reached, and had a very narrow escape.
The Golden Gate was cut loose while on five and drifted teward the Congress Street Bridge.
The tue-boat O. C. Hubbard towed the Golden Gate up to Starbuck's Island atter Mate Burbans, of the City of Troy, had bearded the burning steamer and attached a hawser to her.
The Golden Gate was valued at \$12,000, and insured the Starbuck's Island atter Mate Burbans, of the City of Troy, and bearded the burning steamer and attached a hawser to her.
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THE LATE CHIEF-JUDGE CHURCH. ALBION, N. Y., May 16 .- The pall-bearers at

the funeral of the late Chief-Justice Sauford E. Church on Tuesday next will be Judge Noan Davis, Charles on Research Ret will be Suge Round Dayle, Cuaries H. Moore, Joseph M. Cornell, ex-Senator Daniel H. Cole, John H. White, William Mudgett, Jarvis Lord and Frank Parmales. The funeral will be from his late residence State-st., as Mrs. Church has not yet recovered from on state-st. as are contained assays released from the pulpits of the churches to-day, and at Christ Church the late Judge's seat was draped in mourning. The Orleans County Bar will in et on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock to pass appropriate eresolutions

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 17 .- The Sixty-fourth nniversary of the American Bible Society was held at the Broadway Taboroacle in this city this afternoon, where an audience of 3,000 persons gathered, giving close attention for two and a balf hours

The address of welcome was given by the venerable Bishop Kavanauga and was responded to by the Rev. Dr. McLean, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, A resume of the work of the society for the past year was presented by the Rev. A. S. Hunt, D. D., showing increased work and efficiency. In the election last Fall the Readjusters and Re-

INDIANS MADE CITIZENS.

PROVIDENCE, May 16 .- Representatives of the Narragausett Indians yesterday executed a quit claim deed to the State of all their tribal lands in the town of Charlestown, in pursuance of the law abolish ing tribal relations and authority. The members of the tribe are now no longer wards of the state but citizens.

HER SKULL FRACTURED BY HER HUSBAND. Mrs. Ellen Ryan, of No. 174 Madison-st., marrelled with her busband, Patrick, last evening, and to attacked her with the iron hoop of a wash tub, striking her on the head and fracturing her skull. She was sent to the Chambers Street Hospital, and the husband was locked up in the Madison Street Police Station.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 16.—The Society of the truly of the Potomac is to hold its reunion here on June 16.

Army of the Potomac is to hold its reunion here on June 16.

RACING AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Spring meeting of
the National Fair Association will begin to-morrow, and there
is every indication of success.

DISTINGUISHED TRAVELLERS.

POUGHEREPSER, N. Y., May 16.—"Joe" Goss, the
prize fighter, in company with a large party, passed through
this city to day on the 8:10 train for the scene of the proposed
prize fight in Canada.

THE CONFEDERATE DECORATION DAY.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 16.—The graves o
Confederate dead in Eliuwood Cometery were to-day decyith the usual coromonies.

vention will remain in session four days.

A SCHOONER CAPSIZED AT KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, Fla. May 16.—The schooner Lea
McKay, from Panta Rasea with cattle, was struck by a squall
white entering this list bor and capsized. A steamer is alongaide of her now.

ado of her now.

EMPLOYING THE WHIPPING POST.

NEW-CASTLY, Del., May 15.—Two whites and five legroes were publicly whipped here to-day, one of them, a colored burgiar, receiving forty very heavy lashes, which prought the blood freely. Another one was 2 boy of ten learn, who received no light lashes for larceny.

years, who received five light lastice for larceny.

TAKING UP A WIFE'S QUARREL,

CARO, Ill., May 16.—Two brothers named Hull
were last night shot at East Calro, Ky., by a mau named
taggers, the owner of a fishing-bont, as the result of a quarrel
etween the brothers and Mrs. Rogers. It is probable that
ne will die and the other recover, Rogers escaped in the
oat after the shooting.

Doat after the shooting.

CONTESTS AT RIFLE-SHOOTING.

BRINTON RANGE, N. J., May 15.—The second match of a series of twenty, at 200 yands for Sharp's Rifles, was contested nere to-day. The following scores were made out of a possible 00 for E. Howard, 45 f. C. A. Peake, 44 J. S. Banks, 44 J. R. Denman, 42. The 'Ballard Match,' open to any rifle at 200 yards, was also shot, with the following result: E. E. Lawis, 48 E. B. Davids, 40 J. W. Told, 44 A. Brown, 48. sall, yesterday, was more destructive than at first ro-

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1880. MOVEMENTS IN VARIOUS STATES. RUMORS OF A COMPROMISE IN PRINCELYANDS

ILLINOIS-PROSPECTS IN VIRGINIA. It is reported that a compromies have been arranged between the bolting Republicans of Philadelphia and Research Cameron, by which the Pennsylvania dele gates to Chicago will vote as a unit for the candidate who shall be the choice of a majority of the delegation. The debt-paying Democrats of Virginia, it is said, are more strongly opposed to Grant the to any other prominent Republican candida.

The Grant delegates in Central Illinois a disposed to resist the dictation of Sen Logan. They will oppose the admission of the Chicago bolters.

THE PHILADELPHIA BOLT.

REPORTED RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE WEEK CAMERON—THE PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION TO VOTE FOR THE CHOICE OF THE MAJORITY.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Washington correspondent of The Chicago Tribune sends the following to his paper this evening:

"It is now possible to give an authentic report of the reasons that induced Don Cameron to make his recent political visit to Philadelphia, and to explain the results of the visit and its probable effect upon

the proceedings of the Chicago Convention.
"Don Cameron was called to Philadelphia by the Philadelphia delegates to the Chicago Convention who are opposed to Grant. There were several conferences of these delegates before it was decided ferences of these delegates before it was under to send for Senator Cameron, and several messages were sent to him before he went. At these conferences it was agreed by all the Philadelphia City delegation-with the possible exception of onethat they should make a proposition to Don Cam-eron substantially in this form and languages: We are opposed to Grant. We wish to proceed harmo-niously and avoid any trouble, and not to embarrase you; but we cannot support Grant. We want you to agree that, if we will agree to abide by the unit rule, when the delegation reaches Chicago a vote shall be taken, and the unit rule shall be enforced in accordance with the views then expressed by a majority of the delegation. If these views are against Grant and for Blaine, then the vote of the

State shall be cast for Blaine. Mr. Cameron went to Philadelphia and heard their story. He asked them what the matter was. They answered fiatly that they were opposed to

They answered fiatly that they were opposed to Grant.

"But," said Cameron, 'you have been instructed for Grant at Harrisburg, and for the unit rule; what are you going to do about it?

"Then the proposition above outlined was made. Don Cameron listened attentively, and took it under consideration. It is not known whether he accepted it or not; but some of his friends have intimated that he would accept it, and that upon this yow the telegrams are based which say that Don Cameron was entirely successful in his visit to Philadelphia, and that the State delegation will work in harmony with him."

GRANT LOSING IN ILLINOIS.

GRANT DELEGATES SHOWING DISCONTENT-THE BOLTERS LIKELY TO BE EXCLUDED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
CHICAGO, May 16.—Grundy and Woodford Counties have instructed their nine delegates for Grant. Washington County gives three votes to Grant and three to Washburne. McHenry County instructe its nine delegates to vote for Blaine. It new seems impossible for Grant to get a majority in the State Convention, unless the Grant delegation from Cook County is admitted. The Blaine-Washburne leaders declare that they have definite information

that the Grant delegates from Central Illinois will bolt the Logan dictation and strongly oppose him and his methods at every turn, and that they will especially refuse to admit his bolters from Chicago to the State Convention. In short, they are tired of the machine dictation, which is fast bringing Republican Illinois into the rank of doubtful States,

favorable for their respective sides. CHICAGO, May 16 .- A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., says the delegates to the Republican St vention, to be held next Wednesday, are beginning to arrive there.

give Blaine 248 and Washburne 105 delegates,

making a total of 353 anti-third-term delegates

against 325 for Grant. Fourteen delegates are yes

Large numbers of politicians left this city for General John A. Logan, accompanied by eight partisans of Grant, and the Hon. C. A. Farwell, with over twenty Blaine and Washburne representatives.

THE STRUGGLE IN VIRGINIA. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WINCHESTER, Va., May 16.—The confidence

mounting almost to a certainty, with which the Democracy has counted upon the electoral vote of the Solid South for the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention has lately been greatly impaired by the continuance of the bitter strife between the two factions of the Democratic party in Virginia. In no part of the State has this quarrel been more disastrons to the Democracy than in the Shenandonh Valley, where it was least to be expected.

publicans made very serious inroads upon the reg-

ular Democratio vote in this strongh

the hitherto invincible "tenth legion" of Virginia Democracy emerged from the contest completely demoralized by divisions in its own ranks. It requires almost superhuman efforts and the votes of many Republicans to save this County of Frederick. Since last Fall matters appear to have been growing better. Alarm rather than taken the place of the disgust, and few weeks ago an actual panio seized them at the prospect of losing the State next November. The recent meeting here was called, and a number of speakers from abroad. were invited to deliver addresses before it, for the purpose of arriving at some agreement as to what should be done. Two things were especially not able in all the speeches which were made on occasion. In the first place, there was not one word said against the purity of the present National administration. Of course there was plenty of talk about "centrali-zation," and all that, but nothing whatever about Republican corruption, official or personal, during the past three years. Another and quite as significant a feature was the amount of time devoted by every speaker to attacks upon a third term. It was noticeable, too, that every expression on this subject was received with tumultuous applause, and yet General Grant is said to be very popular in Virginia. Among Republicans he pro-

ably is; but here in Winchester he certainly is not among the Democrats. What the course of political events in Virginia during the next few months will be no one can foretell. Frominent leaders of the debt-paying wing of the Democratic party begin to express confidence that the Readjusters will vote in a body for the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention. Readjuster leaders who are quite as prominent, declare that under no direumstances will this be done. The debt payers say that the rank and file of the Democratic party at large. There is reason in this declaration, and it may turn out to be true. The fact cannot be avoided, however, that the debt question overshadows every other for litted question in Virginia at this time. The discussions on this subject are bitter and distracting, and have perhaps not been equalled in earnest-pass by any which have taken place since the preplet of Virginia were called upon to choose whether, the State should adhere to or seeded from the Halm. What the course of political events in Virginia